LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY APRIL 22, 1848.

THE EXAMINER:

to the Post Office.

TERMS. THO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ABVANCE.

PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLICHER.

DEBATE

"The Horsz-had the same subject before them April 3rd, Mr. Pork sent in the following mes-

Representatives of the United States: on occurred smillenly, and was accom-

on blood shed. The world has seldom interesting or subtime specific le than of the French people, resolved to see a colorped therty, and to assert, in strength, the great truth, that in this e or governing lauseif.

en, when, in advance of H

this and thus far successful

Mr Coxwiscs offered thereupon a series of resolutions. These we have published. They "our warmest sympathies to the people of France and Italy in their struggle for refrem." also "our sympathies and hopes of succen to every people who are seeking to establab for themselves free and national govern-

Mr. Assures moved the following amend

"And we especially see an encouraging earnest of their success in the decree which pledges the new government of France to early measares for the immediate emancipation of all slaves

Mr. Schryck proposed to modify this amendment by adding thereto -

"Recognising, as we do, that great cardina epublican principle, that there should be neither sistery nor involuntary servitude except for

Mr. Asson a accepted the modification.

A good deal of excitement and confusion fol

M. Hillian moved the reference of the reedution and amendment to the Committee op

Mr. Barry moved to refer the subject to a Mr. Downers, moved to lay the resolutions

and amendments on the table. And the year and mays being demanded and

ordered on this question, resulted-year 11,

So the House refused to lay the subject on

the table Mr. Hilliand then said :-

Regarding thrones and sceptres as he did, h feel himself naworthy the title of an American citizen, if he could not find terms to express the sentiments of approbation with which he hailed the intelligence of the late struggle of the people of France. But regarding these resolutions as they were now brought | ner of it. forward and connected with another subject, he could not see that its further consideration at present could be productive of any good winterer. It could only serve to agitate a question which was well settled in this country-s feeling which (in French phrase) was eternal with us, and which it would not be well to attempt to unsettle. He did not like the terms of these resolutions, he said; for on such a question it became us wisely to mature and express our opinions; and, above all, it became us a keep them wholly free from all inflammatory

Mr. McClernano, of Illinoise, objected "to the frebrand which had been applied to the sub-

Mr. HANKFILL, of Tennessee, said, he was sorcally did he regret that the matter was first swered. brouched from his side of the House. What did French colonies? He professed as a Southern man and a slaveholder himself, that he would not object a word to the abolition of the slave how spreading itself in Europe, further to depto this question a firebrand which could only result in the disgrace of legislation amongst us, he promised to take no offence at any of these whose fortune it was to be regarded as leaders in things.

Mr. Gibberses gave his hearty concurrence was a question that looked to the disarming of pressed. But these condemnatory resolutionsthe more scarce an article was, the greater was from four hundred , housand slaves.

Mr. HASKELL here a vid that he was not aware that there were any Free ch colonies in which slavery existed. That dec. ee against slavery, he supposed, was put in by Arago, who was

Mr. Gibbings.—Go to any abolitionist North of Mason and Dixon's line, and he will tell you all about it. There are three or four hundred propriate and improper now. thousand slaves in the French colonies.

He was rejoiced to hear from the gen leman from Tennessee (Mr. Haskell) that he would not object to the abolition of slavery by other States. He congratulated himself on the sentiments which he had heard here this day, and he viewed them as the harbinger of

it. Tennessee would interfere with slavery in no other State, and no other State had a right to interfere with slavery in it. He was not an anti-slavery man. God, in his wisdom, as he believed, had made the black race dependent up-

on the whites. Mr. Gronings .- If the complexion is to be the rule, where shall we draw the shade? If we look at the gentleman's plantation, or to any other part of the slave country, for I hope we would find none of it there -we may see various shades of colors. He wanted to know where they were to fix the line.

If complexion is the rule of liberty, where

are we, and yet the gentleman rejoices at the emancipation of Frenchmen. He had no idea of raising a laugh by a reference to this matter. He would give freedom and liberty to every in-dividual. Nothing had ever occurred that sent such a thrill of delight to his heart as this French news. He had wished that this body would learn a lesson from it, and cease to maintain slavery by its own laws. We established laws for contining people in slave pens, and under our own jurisdiction; and when we passed these resolutions, we should condemn ourselves .-He would give his heartfelt sympathy to the French people in their struggle for freedom; but he said it would recoil upon us with great

Mr. BALLEY addressed the House in vindication of the propriety of the motion he had submit-He thought the action of the House now, rught to bear the marks of deliberation; that his movement should not seem to emanate from a single member, nor yet from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but rather from a special committee composed of a member from each of he States. His object was also to cast out the attempt by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Gidlings, to mingle with this matter of national rejoicing, in which the voice of the country rould be ununimous, one of the most embroil ing questions of civil discord which ever dis graced the legislation of this country. It was out of character utterly to introduce a libel upa our fustitutions and our principles in the misst of this rejoicing. Was it to be declared hat the slave institution was inconsistent with civil liberty, when these very colonies, at the first, were two-thirds of them slave-holding colonies? The proposition was equivalent to a

Colonies, or its abolition by the provisional goverument. Mr. C. J. INCERSOLL, interrupting, and Mr. B. giving way, said if he was not mistaken, the original suggestion for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, which came from M. Arago, was afterwards withdrawn and

fecturation that Washington was a hypocrite,

and the fathers of the republic were insincere

He accorded with the sentiment of the gentle

man from Tennessee, Mr. Haskell, that we had

no concern about the slavery of the French

Mr. Banky deferred to the more accurate information of the gentleman from Pennsylvania; ay that, there was no instance upon record in which the attempt to abolish slavery in such a violent manner was not attended with devastation and bloodshed. Mr. Gippings desired to ask how much pre-

slavery in Massachusetts? Mr. Balley. - There was never any slavery of consequence in Massachusetts. At least, at the time of its abolition by the bill of rights, there was no great amount of slavery in that State.

Several voices: It was abolished by the Con-Mr. Gippings would like to know how gradual was the step towards the abolition of sia-

very by the provisions of the ordinance of Mr. Bayry.-The ordinance was never eninited as an act of emancination. The French settlers in the northwestern territory continue to hold their slaves, and treated the ordinance as a nollity in this respect.

Mr. Gippings .- The gentleman is mistaken

Mr. Bayer insisted that he had not made his statement without the most reliable informa tion. Mr. B. then contined, and showed that there was one instance within the memory of many gentlemen here, wherein abolition was effected by the dash of a pen. He referred to the movement which revolutionized St. Domingo, whose leaders, not being able to glut their vengeance on the whites, turned their destruction upon the mulattoes. And what was Hayti now It was distracted with continual massacres, and the negro was there fast going back to his pri-

Mr. Duez regretted the introduction of the subject of sinvery here, at this time, although his voice and vote, he said, would always be given against the extension of that institution The introduction of the subject was unnecessary at this time. It had no connexion who ever with the matter of civil liberty in France, upon which we ought to speak with a unani

mous and harmonius voice. With reference to the resolutions under consideration, he said we should speak as one man the voice of sympathy with France. And he was referring to the introduction of the subject of abolitionism into these proceedings, and to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Gid

dings, when Mr. Tock, interrupting, vindicated the intro duction of the subject, and explained the man-

Mr. Ashmun took the responsibility of intro ducing the subject wholly upon himself. Mr. Barry. Whatever he said then, with r fecence to the introduction of this subject, he hoped he would be understood as said with reference to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Asimus [humorously,] I so under stood the remarks of the gentleman throughout, and shall take the earliest opportunity to

man from Ohio, but stepped out of his way rather to express his sympathy and respect for

Mr. Tuck [interrupting] said he had certainly heard the movement of this subject attributed to the gentleman from Ohio; and he so understood the gentleman from New York. He then asked that gentleman whether the subry that the subject of slavery had been sought ject was not necessarily embraced in these re-to be connected with this question; and espe-

Mr. Gippings said he was perfectly willin the South care for the abolition of slavery in that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hayly should heap on him the entire agency of bring ing this matter forward. He was willing, also, institution in any State in this Union—even in should exonerate himself from all the feelings the State nearest to his own-if it should be the of humanity. He was willing that gentleman pleasure of the people of that State to do such should express all the contempt and dislike thing. No practical purpose for good could which his vocabulary could furnish for any be effected by the introduction of the subject of slavery into this question. He spoke of the apread of the desire for constitutional liberty to hear him pronounce the declaration of independence a libel. He, (Mr. G.) was perfectrecate the idea of attempting now to thrust inthe authors of that instrument of writing; and

the resolutions offered by his colleague. He which he rose was the expression of sympathy disclaimed any party feeling on the subject. It with France; and he continued to speak of the raising up the bowed down and op-let these condensed down and opbeen interrupted between I been interrupted betw through this House. He rejoiced that these resolutions were from the other political party; for ly claimed. We were of the Caucasian family; its value. We dared not here go so far as to say well as to England. He would now send across that all men were born free and equal. He was mortified that his coileague did not allude, in his resolutions, to the fact that the French revolutions, to the fact that the French revolutions to the fact that the French revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the french revolutions are supported by the fact that the fac ought to have our sympathies, whether they succeed or whether they fall. Let us not turn away from our old friends with cold looks, and tell them we are waiting to see results. I say no, let us express our sympathy fully and promptly, in the most simple and dignified terms. He referred again to the subject of slavery, to show that its introduction was especially inap-

Symptoms of Fear.

Progress of Strvolution

Slow are the steps of freedom, but her feet Turn never backward-And if so, well may we mark, in detail, th Progress of Revolution in Europe, and hail it as the grand event of our age.

The Steamer Washington brings Paris dates to the 18th March. A portion of her news we gave last week; but its importance demands a et fuller notice.

The Provisional Government is ceaseless in will only purify it, and help to save the Reput-

y! During his seventeen years of reign, and in a time of profound peace, he added \$180,000, 000 to the consolidated, and \$130,000,000 to the floating debt of France. A short time longer, and he would have made France bankrupt. and he would have made France bankrupt .-Now the Provisional Government has to meet this royal extravagance-to lessen taxation, and But meantime Banks and Bankers, old houses, nillionzires shut up their bureaus, fail, or hide no buyers -- no confidence : the great then in monied and mercantile affairs hardly knowing

But there is a bright side even here! The Republic has had to meet the interest, semi-annual, on the big debt mentioned above-to sustain a run on the saving Banks-amounting to ear \$70,000,000, and besides that, to pay army spenses, running up to \$6,000,000 monthly, to finish public works already began, and to incur of the Finances called in experienced financiers, and devised relief measures. Government conributed twelve millions of dollars to sustain private credit, and to help the government five milions on the civil list have been retrenched; o be sold, the diamonds of the crown, and the oval plate of the Tuitleries and Neuilly. Then

francs-it is all we have-take it." paration it required to effect the abolition of The financial measures may be bad; but this an never fail. It will work out, and through all difficulties which may beset it, and rescue the Republic from fiercer danger than monied panies, or even half-filled, and hungry stomachs.

The greatest danger which the Provisional Government has had yet to encounter occurred on Wednesday, the 15th March. It had suspenled certain companies-compagnies d'elite-of the National Goard, and ordered them to fuse with the others on equal terms. They resisted. A large body of them demanded a revocation of the order. The Government declined making it. "We demand a right to-day unarmed," said they : "armed to-morrow, we shall assert t." Accordingly on the 16th, three companies narched to the Hotel de Ville. By some means hey were induced to believe that the Governent had granted their wish, and retired. M Ledra Rollin undeceived them. They attemped to murch again to the Hotel de Ville; but the multitude forbade them, and threatened, if

A counter demonstration was determined on he next lay. So on the 17th, some 30,000 of he people assembled on the Champ Elyscescheered-shouted-sang the Marseilloise-and "gloried" over themselves. This continued for two hours. Then they dispersed-leaving the

peace un broken! But that same day, deputations waited upon the Government, demanding:

-The removal of the troops. -The postponement to April 5th of the elecions of National guards.

-The postponement to May 31st elections to the National Assembly.

The debate, growing out of this move, or ather the opinions of the members of the Prorisional Government, and the replies or re marks u son these opinions we give at length. After the address from the deputation had

M. Louis Blanc said-The Government of the Republic is founded on public opinion, and will never forget that it is so; our strength, we are aware, is in that of the people, and our wil ought always to be in unision with that which it expresses. The demands which you have exressed shall be the object of our deliberation and the more so that they have been put for ward in terms full of moderation. Be sure that it is the firm desire of the Provisional Government to march with the people, to live for

and if necessary, to die for it. (Applause.) A delegate here said-Be persuaded that, o its side, the people will die for you—as long, be it observed, as you will serve its rights. Another delegate said-What reply shall

ommunicate to the people.

M. Leuis Blanc replied—Say to the peop who have sent you that we feel honored in be ing their representatives, tell them that we canout them we should be nothing, and we only keep here the place of their sovereignty. Now citizens, leave us to deliberate, in order that it may be well understood that the Provisional Government of the Republic does nod deliberate under menace. To those who only represented the privileged classes it was permitted to feel fear; but that is not permitted to us, because we are your representatives, and because in maintaining our dignity, we maintain yours. (Marks

A delegate here said-The people expect something better than words-they desire a definite reply-Take what time you please to deliberate, but we will not leave without a reply, to communicate to the people.

ence or do violence to the Provisional Government, we have confidence in it."

Mr. Sonnies said-"We do not wish to influ-

opportunity of deliberating.
M. LEDRU ROLLIN, member of the Provisional Government, said-I have only a word to add,

plause, "Vive Ledru Rollin!")
M. Carr-We only express opinions and

wishes. We all know what agitations are going on in the departments, what is the influence of the enemies of the revolution, of the republic, and of the people?—Yesterday's manifestations must have completed your information on that and of the people?—Yesterday's manifestations must have completed your information on that point, and the manageures which were so audaciously manifested in the midst of the capital, bravo.) Comprehend then, your power in ours, where the marks of the barricades are not of your dignity and independence in ours, and where the marks of the barricades are not effected, are sufficient to convince us that they are carried on with much greater energy far from Paris, where the eyes of the government are not so immediately over the government wishes of which you are the organs. We only ts energy to arm order, and make that stable. are not so immediately over everything. We promise you I for my own part only promise you I for my own part only promise you. I for my own part only promise you. I for my own part only promise you. This it could easily do, if it had not a tremen: tion will be in danger if the elections are not out control, and to decide on what shall appear dous finance all embarrassment to encounter and carried on with a full and entire liberty on the to us, not only the will of the people of Paris, part of the citizens, and with deliberations may but to us, not only the will of all the Republic. overcome; and yet, as we have said, this trial part of the citizens, and with deliberations made but the rule and reflected enough to give the real wish. (Brave.)

Monarch Louis Phillippe spent freely, lavish-

M. Louis Blane said-I require citizens, that you will leave us time to deliberate, and allow us to do so in freedom. That we may be worthy at the same time extend relief. It is doing it. of maintaining your liberty, our's should be respected. I request therefore, that you will not put your questions, saying, "answer immeliately, or we will not depart." This would be themselves. The Bourse looks gloomy enough a violent proceeding. (No, no.) This is a vioence you do not intend to impose upon us.— All we can, at this moment promise you is, that we will deliberate without delay upon the two

juestions with which you are pre-occupied. M Sobrier-The delegates of the people have no intention of doing any violence upon the Provisional Government, for we have an entire

Some Delegates-Not in all! M. Sobrier-In all, gentlemen, without exeption, without exclusion; we have sustained the government up to this day, and we will ontinue to sustain it till the Constituent Asfinish public works already began, and to incur sembly meets. (Yes, yes; to the last!) The other and heavy responsibilities. The Minister circular of M. Ledru Rollin has been approved by the people; the departments, when enlightened, will approve of it as Paris has done. Some Delegates asked -- Does the whole of the

Provisional Government approve the circular?

M. Lamartine replied—Gentlemen—I have been cailed by name. I answer the call, and demand to speak also. I add nothing to what twenty millions of the forests of the State are was said to you just now with as much dignity as propriety by our colleague, M. Louis Blanc. there is to be a national loan of 160,000,000 of placed their confidence, and personified themselves on the day of combat and victory, that francs! I'or this several rich men have sub- there is no government possible, except on the scribed over a million each; multitudes are pay- condition that you have the confidence and the ating liberally towards this sam ; and even hard ernment. Is the moral authority of this govworking men go to the Provisional Government, for the people, for the public, for the departsay "here is two, three, four, five hundred wents, for Europe, which regards us-is it anythe government-that its dignity-that its only spirit, if sustained, will save the country. The moral force. What are we' Look! Here is The financial measures may fail; but this spirit our venerable President, laden with the glory of signification than hospitality itself. his 80 years, and who has been willing to consecrate his last strength, at our head, to the es-tablishment of the Republic (brave) with independence, with dignity and liberty; and assuredly, in liberty and independence there is not a French citizen who can disown the name of A little group of men without arms, without physical support, without soldiers, without guards, who have no other authority than that which the people maintains respecting them, who do not seek any other; who plunge, who immerge, as it were, in this people from whom they went forth, and who have not taken in the Comblig a part so energetic and so perifous, exept to be the guarantees of those popular inerests sacrificed till now under the monarchies,

the aristocracies, the oligarchies, which we have What is required in order that this sentiment should have its effect, in order that those popular principles should become useful to the happiness and to the rights of the people? The continuance of calm and order-of that confidence we have given you. What can we oppose to you? Only one thing-your own reathe multitude forbade them, and threatened, if son; that power of general reason which is they attempted it, to erect barricades and resist, alone here, placed between you and us, which inspires us, and arrests you before us. It is that &c., &c. uvisible, moral, and yet all powerful force which renders us calm, ourselves independent and dignified, in presence of that mass which surrounds this palace of the people, defended by its sole inviolability (brave.) That last barrier of our Independence, as a government and as men, we will defend to the death, if the pressure of the multitude should wish to violate it; and it is not for ourselves, it is for you that we should perish in defending it. What would be people without agovernment, and what would degraded government become to the people brave.) I now come to the three questions you have proposed. A delay of ten days more this subject we have already considered the legitimate wishes of the people and your own deires. It has been represented to us that the mposing, solid, patriotic Republican mass of the population which form the immense popular element of Paris, had not perhaps had the time to inscribe themselves on these lists, and thus to enter into the large patriotic framework n which we wish henceforward to enclose the whole public force. We in the first place, or-

iered a postponement of eight days, and afterwards to the 25th of March. I cannot give my individual opinion, and would not wish to do so at this moment, on the results of the fresh deliberations which may take dace on these subjects; but you have in all, fifeen days to inscribe yourselves. As to the roops, I have already replied on that subject by one of the patriotic associations of which you form part; the question is not thought of .-There are no troops in Paris, except perhaps bout 1,500 or 2,000 men, dispersed among outer posts, for the protection of the gates of the ailroads, and it is false that the government has even thought of bringing them nearer Paris. t would be senseless, after what has taken place fter the fallen royalty has seen 80,000 soldiers fall before the unarmed people of Paris, to think of imposing on it by means of some bodies of roops animated by the same Republican feeling is yourselves, wishes opposed to your own, and ontrary to your own independence. We have never had nor ever shall have such an idea. This is the truth-announce it to the people its liberty belongs to it, because it has achieve it; it belongs to it, because it has known how to protect it from disorder. The Republic at home equires no other defence than that of the armed people. But, although this is the truth now, and that we declare to you that we only require the armed people for the protection of our institutions, do not conclude that we would ever consent to the overthrow of French soldiers, (cries

Do not conclude that we would place our brave army in suspicion, and that we would prevent ourselves from cailing it into and even into Paris, should warlike demonstrations command such a disposal of our forces for Mr. Caner.—We have come to express wish-es. The Provisional Government cannot be ig-was yesterday only a soldier, is now a citizen norant of the situation of the country. It re- like you and us (cries of yes, yes.)-We have quires, as we all do, energy to save the public given him the right to co-operate, by his vote as interests. The Government is too wise not to a citizen, in the representation and in liberty, desire to deliberate; and we are too sincere which he will know how to defend as well as friends of order and liberty not to leave it the any other fraction of the people. As to the opportunity of deliberating. National Assembly, I will not consent in any and I believe this word will have some effect on | way to pledge either the opinions of my colleag your minds. You represent Paris, but you com- ues or my own in a measure which too deepl prehend that France is composed of the whole of the citizens. But once more I have to remark to you, that you, a fraction of the People, and not the delegates of the whole of France, clare to the nation that Paris claimed the monociare to the nation that Paris claimed the nation tha cannot desire to receive a reply from us before we have obtained the necessary intelligence.

Therefore we take into consideration the wish-The Roman correspondent of the Daily News says, "A dog has been arrested in Modena for wearing a collar exhibiting the Italian tricolor. At Milan they consume quantities of maccaroni, that being the only method of testifying their sympathy with the glorious doing in the south. Hats of Calabrian fashion (pointed)

Therefore we take into consideration the wish-sestion that being the declared how the matter stands; let us not say that Paris is everything, and that the rest of for some citizens afone—If you command me to for some citizens afone—If you command me to shall have arrived, through our commissaries, at a knowledge of the wishes of the whole of south. Hats of Calabrian fashion (pointed)

France, we shall come to a solution, viz., the not comprised in Paris, for three months or for process of the control of the con

the real establishment of the Republic, which said to another government a few days since, several individuals demanded in a loud tone rad-we have proclaimed on the barricades. Ap- that you shall only wrest such a vote from my ical reforms in the constitution. Count Monbreast when you have pierced it with balls, (great applause.) No; deprive us a thousand times of our title as a government, rather than

we have only now to retire and leave the govof M. Lamartine, and several of its members,
ernment to deliberate, (yes, yes; no, no.)

shook him by the hand: One of them said, "be ussured that the people are only here to support the Provisional Government."

> out the nation may deceive itself. Heware of assemblages of this kind, however fine they may be; the 18th Brumaire of the People may, against its will, lead to the 18th Brumaire of espetism, and neither you nor I wish for that. The deputation then retired. The assembled people loudly called for the members of the Provisional Government. Their wishes were acceded to; the members of the government placed themselves on a platform erected at the entrance of the Hotel de Ville. An immense shout of acclamation greeted their arrival, all heads were uncovered, and a thousand hands

> were seen waving their hats. By a decree of the Provisional Government authorized to sell the diamonds of the crown.

y, and all the other royal residences. The Ministers of BELGIUM, DENMARK and SARDINIA, waited upon M. Lamartine on the 9th, and assured him of the friendly dispositions of their respective governments towards the Republic.

The British Ambassador communicated o es from Lord Palmerston. The first of these of course quite impossible to transact any busiespatches referred to the ex-King Louis Philippe, his family, and Ministers, who have countries. His Lordship requests Lord Normanby to convince the Provisional Government tion with burghers not in uniform, but carry thing else than its complete independence of all of the Republic that there is in that asylum, exterior pressure? That is the independence of and in the attention paid to persons suffering under the most profound misfortunes, no other

The election for 900 deputies is to take place, and great preparations are making for it. The opposition members in the late Chamber, are mostly candidates. We see no mention, however, of the names of Thiers and Barrot. But Dupont (de l'Eure.) Around us what do you La Rochejaquelin, Billault, Gustave Beaumont, and Duveriier de Haurann are out, and have addressed their proposed constituents. Benances. the poet, heads the Parisian ticket-all the members of the Previsional Government are on that Frank Sur the novelist-his creed is piquant,

and brief. He says: "I have a heartfelt attachment to the form and spirit of the Republic, and a firm determination to demand, with all its consequences, social and political, the application of the immortal principle of liberty, equality and fraternity."

The Circular, relating to the Election, we ublished last week. This circular was called out by one written by LEDRU ROLLIN, minister ed on the National Guards to do every thing- inst: to look to the polls-to return Republicans,

Deputations waited upon the Provisional overnment to know what it meant. Lamartine disavowed it; said rather, it was not authorzed; and followed it up by the address of

"The Provisional Government to the French People," which quieted all alarm, and opposi-

This we published last week.

We give, from the latest London paper-the Times of the 21st ult .- a more detailed account of the outbreak in Vienna :---

Private letters received in London from Vien na via Ostend this morning, dated on the evening of the 14th, leave no doubt of the truth of this intelligence. They say that the Archduke Albert, the commander of the city, ordered the troops to fire on a procession of students, who were about to present a petition, on the 13th inst., demanding the same reform as those conceded in other parts of Germany. Many were killed and wounded, and among the slain were many mere spectators. The people, irritated at this massacre, then rose and compelled Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albert to resign. The troops were also forced to evacuate the city, which was parrisoned by the Burgher Guard. In short, at the hour when the post left, Vienna was in the hands of the citizens and students, to whom the task of maintaining order had been

confided by the Emperor. Reports were circulated in Vienna of serious iots in the neighboring country. Several factories had been burnt, and it was even said that the Palace of Schoenbrunn was in flames, but

this report seems undeserving of credit. All business was at a stand-still. The following extracts and correspondence surrection :--

To-day the session of the States of Lower Austria was formally opened—an act which derives its chief importance from the circumstance that an address of the States was to be laid before the

The whole city was in an attitude of eager expectation; the greatest uneasiness every Animated desires and sanguine hopes were expressed. Crowds of the country people enter-ed Vienna, and inquired with the utmost naipele whether the new constitution was ready .--

The arsenal is closed, as well as the shutters of

uculi, and a few of the Deputies, proceeded to lay the address at the feet of the Emperor, accompanied by an immense concourse. The pressure of the peop the session had been immease; a crowd of well-dressed persons had forced their way into the hall, amid loud cries that the 'petition' or address of the States did not go far enough-that

greater concessions must be made-and that, too, without farther delay.

Merely for the sake of averting farther de-mands of this nature, the Diet-Marshal had proposed to lay the address before the Emperor immediately, and proceeded to the palace accordingly (as already mentioned.) The answer is awaited with impatience. That the dissatisfac-tion of the people has increased to a great de-gree is proved by the circumstance that the windows of Prince Metternich have been broken by the crowd. The military precautions for the maintenance of tranquility are very comprehensive; even cannon have been brought

P. S. Shots are fired as I write.

From the Hamburgh Borsenhalle, March 17.

great popularity and judgment, said a few words, deprive us of our free opinions, our dignity, on by the representatives; and accordingly, ac on by the representatives; and accordingly, ac tition which had the day before been decided upcompanied by an immense body of the populace, immediately repaired to the palace. After considerable difficulty he succeeded in gaining access to the Archduke Ludwig. Chief of the Home Department, by whom he was informed that there was no disposition to make concessions.— It was, however, determined to await the result of a Cabinet Council, which was immediately nmoned. The Marshal of the Diet, and th cople who accompanied him, waited in vain for determination from 12 to 4 o'clock; and when the result was communicated to the large body of people assembled without, the indigna-tion of the people knew no bounds. The stu-dents headed the multitude, and harangued them from the steps of the House of Assembly.

The tamult continually increased, and the nob amounted to from 60,000 to 100,000 men. uddenly the troops appeared, and fired among the people to disperse them, many persons were killed and many wounded. Meanwhile the number of the thops and the mass of the people increused still more; four pieces of can-M. Lamartine replied, I am convinced of it, on were placed upon St. Stephen's Platz, and the cannoniers stood by the guns with burning matches in their hands. The workmen attacked the bureaux of the police, and some barri-cades were erected. The alarm drum was best and the Burgher guard called out. The Burgher Guard speedily appeared armed, and were re-ceived by the populace with loud acclamations They now repaired en masse to the palace, and were informed that Prince Metternich had given in his resignation, and that the wishes of the people should be attended to-

The people were perfectly satisfied with this of the 9th inst., the Minister of Finance was declaration, and paraded the streets with demonstrations of joy till midnight. By command and to convert into coin the plate and ingots found in the Tuilleries, the Chateau of Neuil- was done in the city, but all the shops were closed by way of precaution. The students who patroled all night with the Burgher Guard, were supplied by the Government with arm

from the arsenal. The city gates were closed during the commotions, and troops stationed in order to prevent ingress from the environs. The people, however, forced the gates, and then made their way into the city. The consternation

ness at the Bourse. No disturbance took place during the night, but as the troops were still drawn up in front of ought refuge in Great Britain. Lord Palmer- the military establishment, a renewal of yesston cautions public opinion against the idea terday's scene was greatly apprehended; and acthat the hospitality accorded by England to the tation of eight armed burghers repaired to the Platz, and commanding the whole length of the ex-royal family is a mask of political sympathy palace to declare that the burghers would guar- Kohl market, were two cannon, with lighted existence of friendly relations between the two withdrawn. After a long deliberation this was agreed to, and the various posts are now occu-pied by the Burgher Guard, which in conjunction with burghers not in uniform, but carry- just within the lines has been completely gutted ing red and white banners, patroled the streets by the mob, and in the suburb outside I percei-

and maintained order. The proclamation of the Emperor in the Wiener Gazette of this morning has not given

In consequence of new representations the imperor has since accorded liberty of the press and the establishment of a National Guard. The deliberations respecting the other con-

To-day no business whatever was done at the

Prince Metternich, Chancellor of State of the fousehold and of the Court, has resigned his ther I met two buttullions of infantry, come from post into the hands of his Majesty the Empe- St Polten. They had marched all the night, or, and fled to his estate in Moravia. Had he and were bespattered with mud, and seemed fallen into the hands of the people nothing from Olinutz. In the city there is order, but could have saved him. His villa on the Renn- great political excitement still continues, there weg has been sacked and demolished by the mob. being a general cry for a fair representative as-The formation of a new Ministry is said to have sembly

Montecaculi Vienna the following account of what had taof the Interior, which gave great alarm. It cal- ken place in that city on the 14th and 15th

following proclamation has just been issued, to matters of history, people begin to comment and is everywhere read in the streets, as well as

from the balcony of the Lesc-Verein: "His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order the abolition of the censorship and the immediate preparation of a law relating to the

But the people, once excited, are not very easily appeared. A noisy crowd is assembled op-posite the reading room, the members of which have most of them placed themselves at the disposal of the municipal authorities, and repeatediy address the people, endeavoring to pacify American Minister. He tells me that he was accidentally very near to the Landhaus when the firing took place yesterday, little dreaming that such an attack would be made on an unarmed people; he had only just time to take refuge in the Walner Strasse, and six men were shot dead within a very short distance of the haps the most significant feature of British Polplace where he was. The Archduke Albrecht | ities just at this moment is that we are thinking s said to have left Vienna. Unfortunately so little about them. It requires a positive ef-Count Windischgraetz, who is appointed to suc- fort of mind to recall the attention to our own eed him, is a very hot-headed man, and has no

connoitered the whole town, and that the temper of the people was very bad. This, however, was before the proclamation was actually printed. There was a great distrust of the intentions of the Government, and many even of the was great and unnecessary delay in printing the proclamation, and it really appeared as if the promises held out were only given to gain time.

Among other cries that of "a constitution" was HALF-PAST 11.—For the last four hours the lic is freely discussing, and on which it expects town has been in a state of tranquility. The to be daily excited. Our own colonies and deroclamation appears to have been at first misinderstood. "Freedom of the press" having been demanded, and the terms in the proclamation being "abolition of the censorship, and the publication of a law in reference to the press;"
it was necessary to explain to the populace that the thing demanded and the thing conceded were virtually one and the same. On receiving the necessary explanation they joined enthusiastically in the cry, "Es lebe der Kaiser," and a revolution in Nicaragua, a political epidemic pervading the foreign West Indies and Branic purpose. gradually dispersed. At present the streets are nearly empty, and scarcely a sound is to be heard. The following proclamation was issued the shops and gates of the city. As soon as the at a late hour in the evening. It is, as will be, Diet had been opened, the Diet-Marshal Monteat a late hour in the evening. It is, as will be,

"His Imperial Majesty has been graciously raphy in these days. Within the next forta pleased to decree the abolition of the censor-

respecting the press.
"His Majesty has also been pleased to permit the establishment of a National Guard for the maintenance of tranquility and order in the resdence, and for the protection of persons and property, under such guarantees as the possession of property and intelligence offer. His Majesty relies on the loyalty and affection of his subjects to respond to the confidence which he has manifested in them.

"At the same time His Majorty has been pleased to nominate the Field Majortal Lieutenant Count Hoyes to the communication the National Guard.

"JOHANN TALATZEO Baron Von GESTIETION President of the Government of Lower Aust "Vienna, 14th of March."

The soldiers fired on the people yesterday in four different parts of the town—the Horre Gasse, the Hol, the Juden Platz and the Kart-From the Hamburgh Borsenhalle, March 17.

Vienna, March 4.—The opening of the sensition of the Lower Austrian Chamber of Doputles yesterday brought together such a large concaurse of the upper classes that even the Deputies had a difficulty in effecting an entrance.

The business of the day was commenced, but generally half an hour had elapsed when a trace.

The aumber killed in the suburbs and on the difficulty in effecting an entrance.

The aumber killed in the suburbs and on the difficulty in elements and the fairty and th

tempting to set fire to the Imperial stables opposite the Burg Thor. The number of those whose bodies have hitherto been taken to the Allgemeine Krankenhaus is 130, and the total ous deputations which went to the Burg in the course of the day, not one was admitted to the Emperor's presence, and for a long time not a single member of the imperial family was visible; all were referred to Windischgrastz, of whose unpopularity I have already spoken.—With great difficulty one was at last admitted to the Archduke Ludwig. He did not say much, but made inquiry as to the state of things in the

Faubourgs. At one time it was generally reported that he had resigned, but this was shown to be false, as he afterward attached his signature to the proclamation. To some of the deputation he declared that he had always cone what lay in his power to promote liberal measures, and he had only remained in office with the hope of seeing his views ultimately carried out. The Emperor was represented to be unwell. To the general request that he would show himself to the people an answer was returned that he would do so on the day following (Wednesday.) Between 10 and 11 very democratic speeches were made at one of the coffee houses. One of the orators arged that they ought by all means to possess

emselves of the cappon. Another speaker, however, (a bookseller) attempted to pacify the addience, justly observing that the liberty of the press was a step to other salutary reforms, and that it was pretty well to have obtained that and the National Guard, together with the resignation of Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albrecht, in less than two days. The middle classes are very much pleased. I heard a gentleman observing last night that Vienna had lived a hundred years in these two days; that it had been previously a disgrace for any one to acknowledge himself an Austrian, but that now the stain is wiped out. Metternich is reported to have gone to Moravia. Yesterday an attempt was made to burn down a oridge of the Glochnitz railway, but it failed in

onsequence of the wood being too damp. March 15 .- The night has been perfectly quiet, and except the usual assemblage and marthing of the students, who still retain their

arms, there is no unusual bustle. THREE O'CLOCK, P. M .- It was announced this morning, about 11 o'clock, that Prince Winfischgraetz had been removed from the command, and Prince Lichtenstein, who is very pop-ular, appointed in his place. I had previously the same day to M. de Lamartine two despatch- which prevailed cannot be described, and it was gone on to the ramparts, and seen some of the in case the Burg should be attacked. Both the Franzens Platz itself and the place between the Burg and Burg Thor were fully occupied with troops. On both sides of the Burg Thor, and by the end of the Burg, cannon were in readi-About 12 o'clock I walked out to see how things looked in the Maria Hilf, Haupt Strasse, & not a lamp post is left standing. A baker's ved several shops where goods, shelves, counter every thing was gone. Farther on, on the left, the Gemeinde-haus, of Braunhitschen, a large building three stories high, had been ran-

sacked by the rioters. One party took possession, and threw every thing moveable out of the windows (among other things two pianos from the second story,) while the mob below seized and carried them off. To-day the National Guard is busied in making search for the stolen preperty, and sp-prehending the depredators. It is said that more than 120 have been taken prisoners; I myself saw 29 men, women and children marched off under a strong escort. Proceeding a little farvery exhausted. Another battalion has arrived

The Burghermeister, a very unpopular man, been confided to Count Kolowrat and Count has been removed, and it is said that M. Arthaber, an extensive manufacturer, and well known We have received from a correspondent at as a patron of art, has been appointed in his

The Princely Hungways. Now that the crowding and exciting events of the three days of February are settling down inmore fully upon them, and among other matters on the conduct of the French princes. It may be well asked how it happened that these warrior princes fled so hastily without their wives or children. If danger existed, or was apprehended, was that a time to leave defenceless is dies or innocent children? If there was not this danger or this apprehension, why such indecent haste, such indecent separation? It is an established flattery to represent young princes as young lions; and Steele tells of the French. ediy address the people, endeavoring to pacify under Marshal Boufflers, "running away as them, but hitherto (? o'clock) apparently with bold as lious!" It may be said so now of the not very perfect success. In walking through royal blood. Your modern Bourbon has on sevthe town this afternoon I met Mr. Styles, the eral occasions shown great facility in running

Jerrold's Newspaper

"THE PUBLIC EVE" AND ITS OBJECTS .- Per-Ministerial or Parliamentary prospects. We idea but that of coercing the people by main are absolutely full of France, we half despair of Spain, we are sick of Portugal, we are curious about Rome, we sympathize with the Sicilians, form of the civil guard, told me that he had re- we admire Tuscany, we are fearful for Sardinia, we pity Venice, we are divided about Switzerland, disgusted with Greece, diverted with Ha varia, and we enjoy the panic which pervades the smaller states of the Germanic Confederation. There is no event large enough to satisfy better class said they would believe nothing till fur craving, or distant enough to escape our at-they actually saw it in black and white. There tention. A revolution at St. Petersburgh, the dissolution of Austria, and the annexati Mexico, would severally furnish matter for a second edition, and leave us at liberty for other countries next morning. We have not told haif or a quarter of the names which the British pub-Scaland chiefs, the Caffres, the Chinamen, the Sultan of Borneo, the impertinent niggers that will not work in the British West Indies, and constitution in Denmark, preparations in Bel-gium, and trepidation at the Hague, number among the minor amusements of the news-hun-ting public. A man had need rub up his geogmaking their fortunes. A man might as well be eating acorns and clad in raw hides as not know the Rio Grande, Caffreland, Labuan, or the Hotel de Capucines. There is only one country in the world which just now we have almost agreed to forget. England has slipped clean from our recollection. The nearer home the less we are oncerned. Ireland, by dint of much bellowing,

> FEARFUL CONFLICT AT THE FERIEE ISLANDS EIGHT HUNDRED KILLED .- By the arrival of the Sydney mail we are informed of a most severe battle having taken place on the 4th September, at the Fejes Islands, between the chiefs and the people of Albas and Rena, in which the latter were defeated, but escaped with a number of their adherents to Juva harbor, about seven miles west of Rena Roads, where they intended to settle, all the habitations of Rena being burnt to the ground by the chiefs of Alban. The number of sluin on both sides amounted to upwards of eight hundred, the bodies of whom still remain exposed there. Fortunately for the missionaries, the scene of warfare occurred at some distance from their location.

does just manage to attract a little notice to its private affairs. British politics, in their most in-

lusive sense, are neglected .- Times.

for blickly

1283 4151